Vote No. 467

September 27, 1995, 10:11 a.m. Page S-14343 Temp. Record

## VA-HUD APPROPRIATIONS/Restraints on the EPA

SUBJECT:

Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Bill for fiscal year 1996...H.R. 2099. Baucus amendment No. 2786.

## **ACTION: AMENDMENT REJECTED, 39-61**

**SYNOPSIS:** As reported, H.R. 2099, the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Bill for (fiscal year) FY 1996, will provide a net of \$80.98 billion in new budget authority, which is \$8.9 billion under the Administration's request, \$1.3 billion more than provided in the House-passed bill, and \$8.9 billion less than provided in FY 1995.

**The Baucus amendment** would give the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) total authority to invalidate any prohibition or limitation in this Act on the EPA if she decided that application of the prohibition or limitation would diminish the protection of human health or the environment.

## **Those favoring** the amendment contended:

Americans strongly support laws that protect the public health and the environment. They want clean air; they want clean water; they want to preserve the wilderness. The EPA meets these mandates. The task is not easy. Environmental problems are often complex and difficult to define, much less solve. Also, care must be taken to find the least burdensome means of solving environmental problems. Admittedly, some mistakes have been made, and reforms are in order. The solution is to hold hearings, to consult with all the groups involved, and to use the best science available to arrive at just solutions. The solution is not to attach riders to appropriations bills to restrict the EPA. Unfortunately, the House has taken the latter course on its version of this bill, as has the Senate to a much lesser extent. The House riders are extreme, designed to favor special interests against the wishes of the vast majority of Americans. For instance, one House rider will prohibit the EPA from implementing new rules on stormwater runoff, and another rider will prohibit it from enforcing the wetlands program. This approach does not protect the environment; it blocks

(See other side)

<b>YEAS</b> (39)			NAYS (61)			NOT VOTING (0)	
Republicans (5 or 9%)	Democrats (34 or 74%)		Republicans (49 or 91%)		Democrats (12 or 26%)	Republicans (0)	Democrats (0)
Chafee Cohen Jeffords Roth Snowe	Akaka Baucus Biden Bingaman Boxer Bradley Bryan Bumpers Daschle Dodd Feingold Feinstein Glenn Graham Harkin Inouye Kennedy	Kerry Kohl Lautenberg Leahy Levin Lieberman Mikulski Moseley-Braun Murray Pell Pryor Reid Robb Rockefeller Sarbanes Simon Wellstone	Abraham Ashcroft Bennett Bond Brown Burns Campbell Coats Cochran Coverdell Craig D'Amato DeWine Dole Domenici Faircloth Frist Gorton Gramm Grams Grassley Gregg Hatch Hatfield	Helms Hutchison Inhofe Kassebaum Kempthorne Kyl Lott Lugar Mack McCain McConnell Murkowski Nickles Packwood Pressler Santorum Shelby Simpson Smith Specter Stevens Thomas Thompson Thurmond Warner	Breaux Byrd Conrad Dorgan Exon Ford Heflin Hollings Johnston Kerrey Moynihan Nunn	EXPLANAT 1—Official I 2—Necessar 3—Illness 4—Other  SYMBOLS: AY—Annou AN—Annou PY—Paired PN—Paired	nced Yea nced Nay Yea

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protection. The result of the House riders will be dirtier air, dirtier water, more exposure to toxic pollutants, and less wildlife. This result is not acceptable. Accordingly, we have proposed the Baucus amendment, which would only allow these riders to take effect to the extent that human health and the environment were not threatened. The Baucus amendment would eliminate the harmful effects of any riders that may be on any final version of this bill. We urge our colleagues to vote in favor of this amendment.

## **Those opposing** the amendment contended:

The Baucus amendment is breathtakingly unconstitutional. It would give an unelected Administration official an absolute, total veto over a law passed by Congress and signed by the President. Under this amendment, Congress would pass the law, the President would sign the law, and then, if the EPA did not like the law, it would declare it harmful and thus kill it. Congress would not even have the right to override the EPA's veto. We will not support this reckless abdication of our constitutional responsibilities. We are astounded that our colleagues would make such a proposal, and we emphatically urge its rejection.